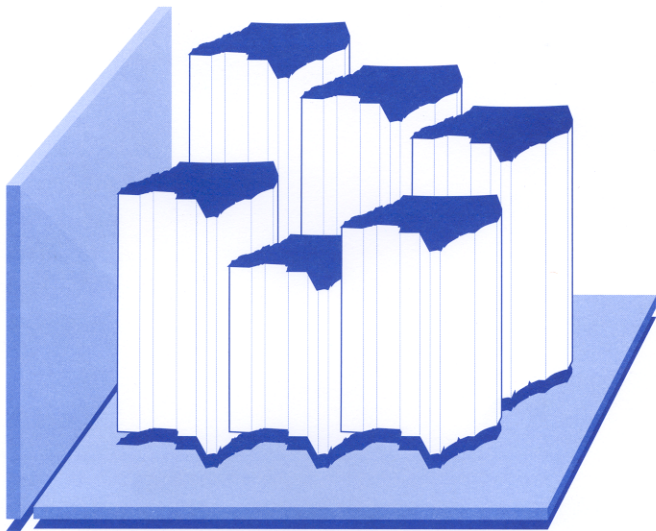


Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1999



Research and Policy Division
North Carolina Department of Labor

Harry E. Payne, Jr.
Commissioner

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in North Carolina 1999

Prepared by

**Research and Policy Division
North Carolina Department of Labor
4 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1092**

Harry E. Payne, Jr.
Commissioner of Labor

In cooperation with the

**United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Contents

Foreword	v
1999 Fatal Occupational Injuries in North Carolina: An Overview	vi
Injuries Tabulated by Gender	1
Injuries Tabulated by Age	2
Injuries Tabulated by Race	3
Injuries Tabulated by Occupation	4
Injuries Tabulated by Nature of Injury	5
Injuries Tabulated by Event or Exposure	6
Injuries Tabulated by Source of Injury	7
Injuries Tabulated by Industry Division	8
Injuries Tabulated by Employee Status	9
Injuries Tabulated by Time of Injury	10
Injuries Tabulated by Day of Injury	11
Injuries Tabulated by Month of Injury	12
Injuries Tabulated by Location Type	13
Census Classification by Source Document	14
Construction Industry Fatalities 1994-1999	15
North Carolina Construction Fatalities by Year 1994-1999	16
Construction Industry Compared to Other N.C. Industries 1994-1999	17
Construction Industry Fatalities by Event 1994-1999	17
Construction Industry Fatalities by Occupation 1994-1999	18
Number of Construction Industry Fatalities 1994-1999 by Industry Division	18
Comparison of 1998 and 1999 Fatal Injuries: Tabulated by Event or Exposure	19
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Trends 1994-1999	
By Industry	20
Event Trends	20
Demographic Trends	21
By Occupation	22
By Source of Injury	22
Workplace Violence	23
Top Counties for Fatal Injuries	24
Nature of Injury	25
Employment in North Carolina	26
CFOI Notes	27

1999 Fatal Occupational Injuries in North Carolina: An Overview

- ❖ 222 work-related fatal injuries occurred in 1999
- ❖ An average of 4 fatalities occurred per week
- ❖ 94 percent of the fatally injured workers were men
- ❖ 165 of the 222 fatally injured workers were white
- ❖ 43 percent of fatal events were transportation related, down from 49 percent in 1998
- ❖ Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry fatalities decreased from 36 in 1998 to 34 in 1999
- ❖ 170 fatally injured workers were working for wages or salaries ¹
- ❖ 52 of the 222 fatally injured workers were self-employed ²
- ❖ Construction industry experienced 47 fatalities in 1999, up from 44 in 1998
- ❖ Wholesale trade industry fatalities decreased from 14 in 1998 to 9 in 1999
- ❖ 20 work-related fatalities occurred between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m.
- ❖ 44 of the occupational deaths occurred on a Wednesday
- ❖ An average of 4.8 source documents were used to verify each fatality
- ❖ 12 work-related fatalities involved Hispanics, down from 14 in 1998
- ❖ Fatalities among Blacks remained the same — 18 percent in 1999 and 18 percent in 1998
- ❖ 53 fatalities occurred among 35-44 year olds
- ❖ Fatalities due to contact with objects and equipment decreased by 3 percent in 1999
- ❖ Fatalities in government increased 1 percent in 1999 from the previous year
- ❖ Service industry experienced 24 fatalities in 1999 compared to 23 in 1998

1. May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

2. Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

Foreword

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is a cooperative program of the North Carolina Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and has been in existence for eight years.

The purpose of the CFOI is to collect data in a meticulous and timely manner on all workplace-related deaths. This publication highlights many of the hazards found in the nation's workplaces. We are proud to assist BLS in researching the numbers and causes of fatal workplace injuries each year.

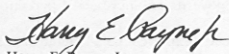
This publication contains statistical data about fatal injuries in North Carolina for 1999. Workplace fatalities must occur on the job to meet CFOI criteria and to be included in this booklet. Public, private, self-employed, volunteer, and military occupations are covered by the CFOI. Additionally, all industries are accounted for within this program.

To document these fatalities, the Research and Policy Division (RPD) of the N.C. Department of Labor uses death certificates, OSHA reports, medical examiner autopsy data, followback questionnaires, newspaper articles, and other documents to substantiate fatalities.

In North Carolina during 1999, transportation incidents and contact with objects or equipment were the leading causes of the 222 fatal occupational injuries. Of the state's total workplace deaths by injury, 95 (43 percent) resulted from transportation incidents. Contact with objects or equipment caused 31 deaths (14 percent), a decrease of 7 from 1998 figures.

Assaults and violent acts accounted for 43 fatal workplace injuries (19 percent), with gunshot wounds causing 25 of the fatal workplace injuries, an increase of 1 from 1998 figures. Falls caused 25 deaths (11 percent), while exposure to harmful substances or environments resulted in 23 deaths (10 percent), and fires and explosions accounted for 5 deaths (2 percent).

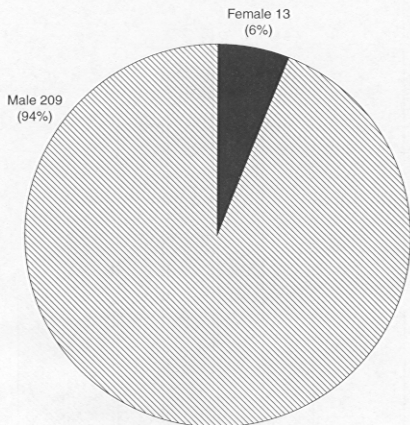
The CFOI information helps the N.C. Department of Labor plan and develop specific safety training material and courses for occupations in the greatest need. We want to use these statistics to save lives. The 1999 CFOI will help us protect the working men and women of this state.



Harry E. Payne, Jr.
Commissioner of Labor

Questions concerning the North Carolina Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries should be directed to the Research and Policy Division, 4 West Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-1092, (919) 733-0337 or 1-800-LABOR-NC. 1993 data can be obtained from this office.

Fatalities Tabulated by Gender

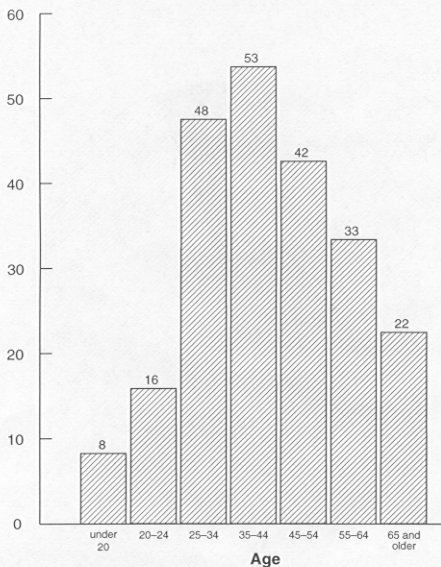


222 Total Fatalities (100%)

See page 23 for workplace violence.

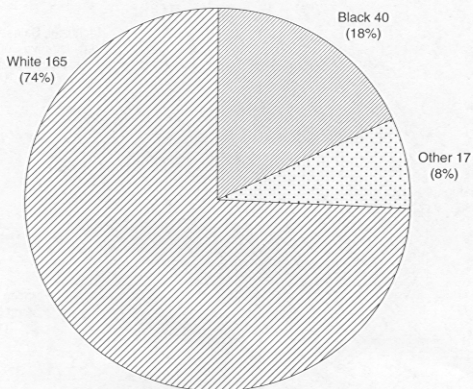
See note on page 27.

Fatalities Tabulated by Age



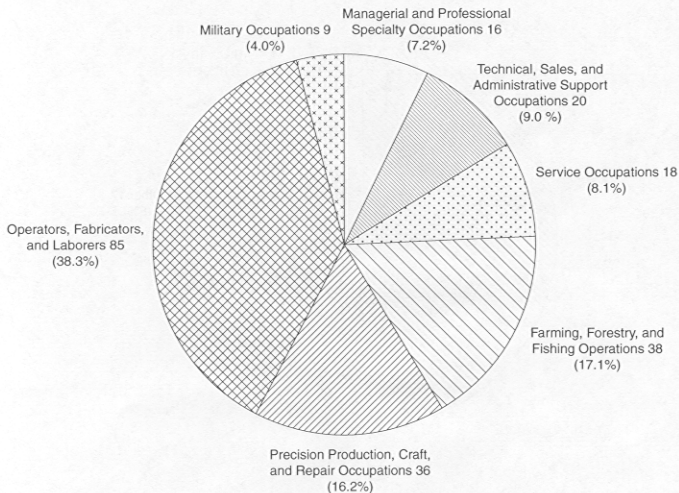
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Race



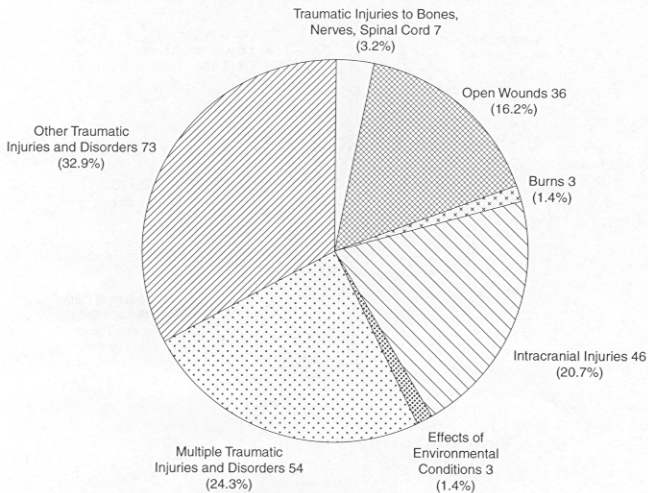
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Occupation



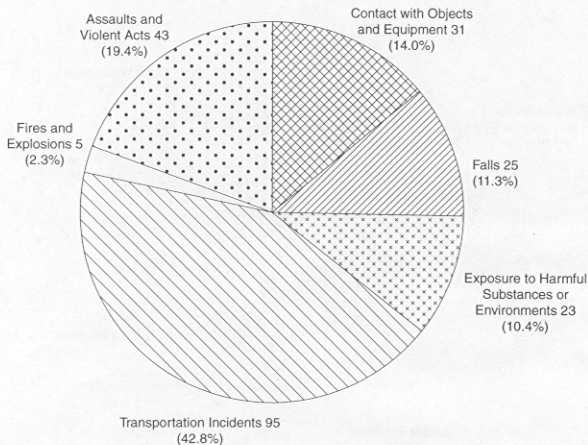
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Nature of Injury



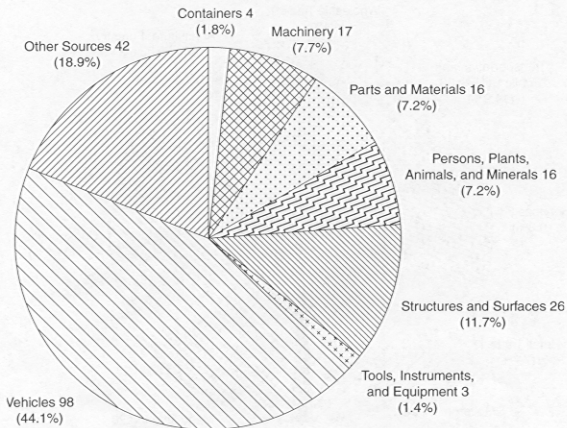
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Event or Exposure



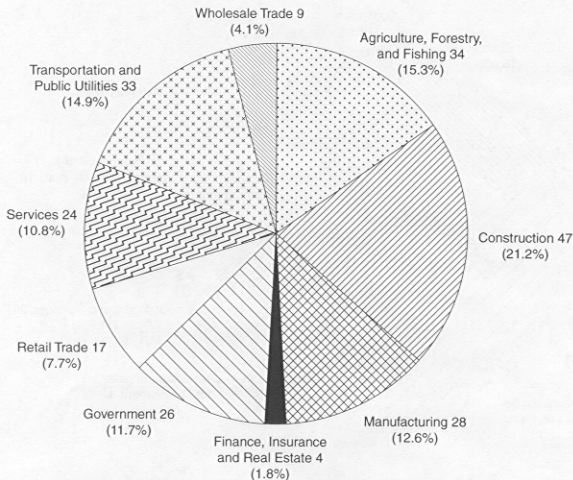
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Source of Injury



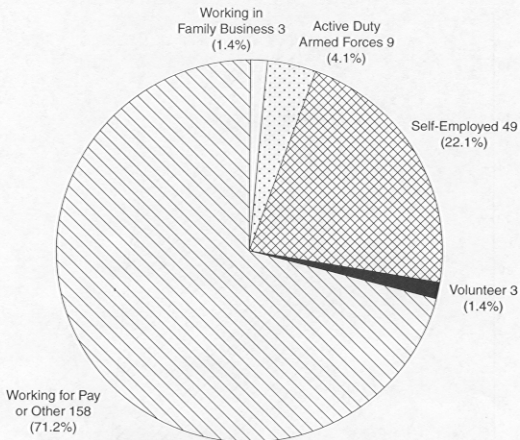
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Industry Division



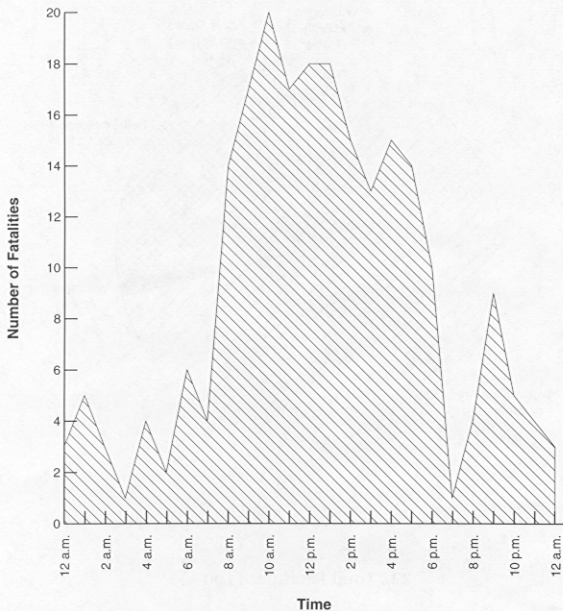
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Employee Status



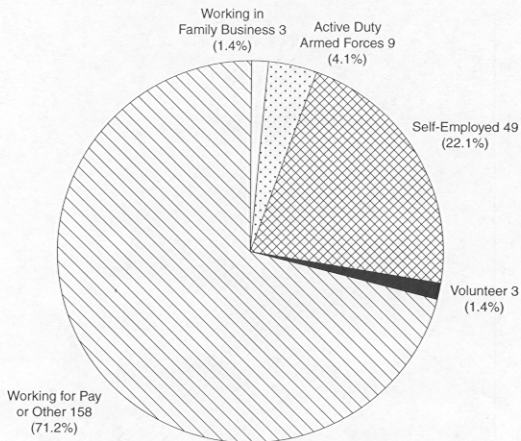
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Time of Injury



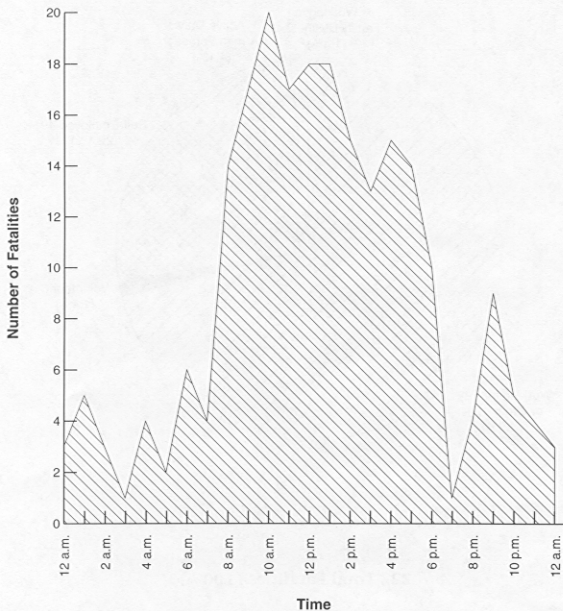
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Employee Status



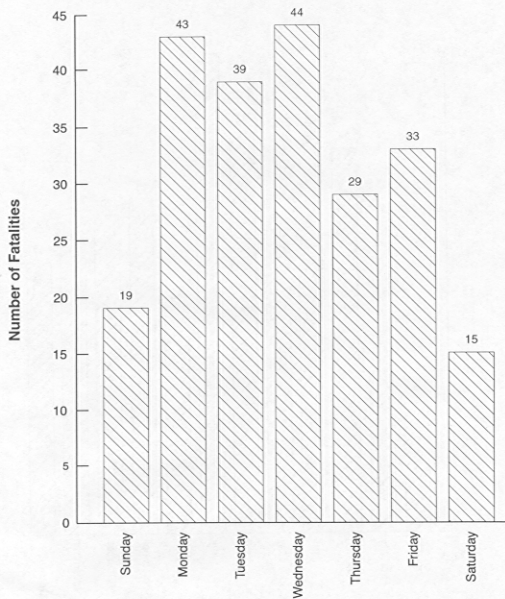
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Time of Injury



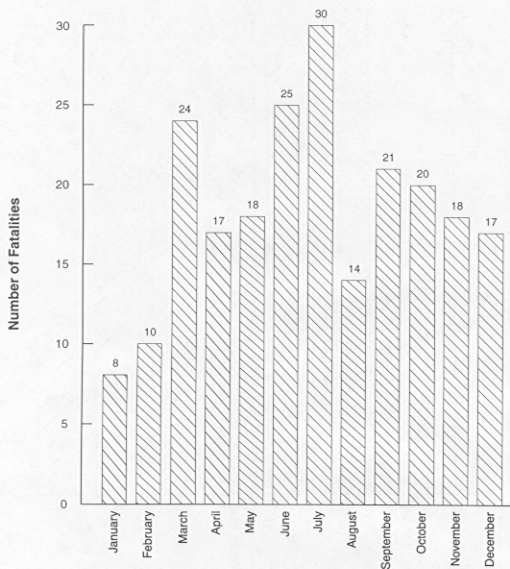
222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Day of Injury



222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Fatalities Tabulated by Month of Injury



222 Total Fatalities (100%)

Injuries Tabulated by Location Type

Location Type	Count	Percentage
Home, unspecified	8	3.6
Apartment	**	-
Residential construction site	6	2.7
Farm, unspecified	-	-
Farm buildings, except silos	1	0.5
Farm land under cultivation, fields, meadows	12	5.4
Farm, nec*	-	-
Mine and quarry, unspecified gravel, sand pit	-	-
Industrial place and premises, unspecified	4	1.8
Industrial yard	8	3.6
Loading platform	4	1.8
Railway yard, line, or tracks	-	-
Warehouse, except loading platform	3	1.4
Construction site	19	8.6
Factory, plant	13	5.9
Industrial place or premises, nec*	4	1.8
Place for recreation and sport, nec*	-	-
Interstate, freeway, or expressway	12	5.4
Other state or U.S. highway	28	12.6
Local road or street	25	11.3
Road construction	4	1.8
Hotel, motel	-	-
Convenience store	7	3.2
Office building	-	-
Restaurant, cafe	-	-
Other commercial store	5	2.3
School	3	1.4
Public building, nec*	5	2.3
Other places, unspecified	-	-
Parking lot, garage (employer's premises)	-	-
Parking lot, garage (except employer's premises)	8	3.6
River, lake, pond, stream	-	-
Sea	-	-
Woods	9	4.1
Place, nec*	14	6.3
Other	21	9.5

**nec" means not elsewhere classified.

** Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

See note on page 27.

Census Classification by Source Document

Source Document	Number of Documents
Autopsy Report	96
Death Certificate	171
Employer Followback	4
MSHA Report	1
MVA Report	69
Medical Examiner Report	234
National Transportation Safety Board	4
Newspaper	51
OSHA 170	74
OSHA 36	49
Other (specify)	85
State Workers' Compensation	2
Toxicology Report	216
U.S. Coast Guard	1
Total	1,057

Note: North Carolina used 1,057 source documents (4.8 documents per incident) to verify the 222 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in North Carolina in 1999.

Construction Industry Fatalities 1994–1999

According to the 1999 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), construction fatalities accounted for 228 of 1,263 on the job fatalities in North Carolina since 1994. (See chart I on page 16.) For 1999, the counties with the highest number of construction fatalities were Mecklenburg (6), Guilford (4), Columbus (3), and Rowan (3). CFOI is a cooperative program between the N.C. Department of Labor (NCDOL) and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which is used to calculate fatal occupational injuries statewide. CFOI tracks occupational fatalities from the following sources: medical examiner reports; OSHA reports; NCDMV reports; death certificates; newspaper articles; and other sources. The NCDOL, BLS, and other safety professionals use CFOI statistics to prevent fatal occupational injuries and to promote and develop new workplace safety methods.

The CFOI program recorded 228 occupational fatalities statewide in the construction industry from 1994 to 1999. The construction industry accounted for 18 percent of all work-related fatalities in North Carolina. Other dangerous industries include manufacturing (15 percent); government (15 percent); agriculture, forestry, and fishing (14 percent); transportation and public utilities (13 percent); and retail trade (11 percent). (See chart II on page 17.)

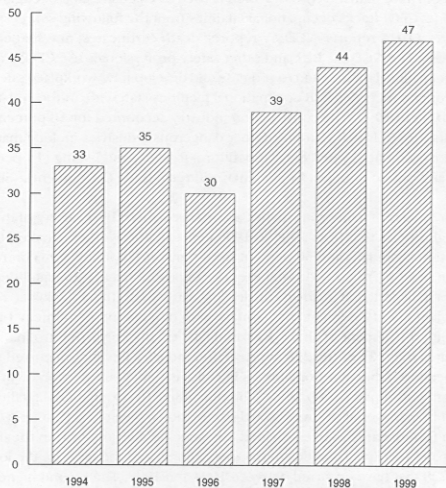
Construction industry fatalities in North Carolina are caused by a variety of events or exposures. CFOI reports that from 1994 to 1999 construction workers died on the job 33 percent of the time from falls and 30 percent from transportation incidents on roadways. (See chart III on page 17.) Statewide fatal event or exposure data (1,263 fatalities) for all industries shows transportation incidents the leading cause of death on the job at 42 percent, assaults and violent acts 19 percent, and contact with objects and equipment 14 percent. Falls make up only 11 percent of all work-related fatal events in North Carolina.

CFOI data states that 125 of the 228 construction industry fatalities occurred to workers employed as operators, fabricators, or laborers in construction, while 87 worked in precision production, craft, and repair occupations. The remaining 16 occupational fatality victims were employed in managerial or professional occupations. (See chart IV on page 18.)

Construction fatality data has been divided into specific divisions within the industry. (See table I on page 18.) Special trade contractors experienced the most on the job fatalities with 55 of the 228 that have occurred between 1994 and 1999. The second highest division was recorded in highway and street construction (25), heavy construction (25), nonresidential building and electrical work (25), and residential building contractors (20). The remaining divisions reported a total of 78 fatalities.

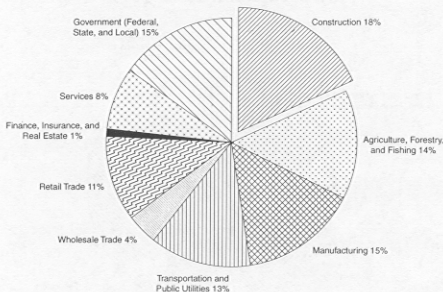
The above information and statistical data are an accumulation of work by the North Carolina Department of Labor's Research and Policy Division and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions or comments regarding this report may be directed to Linda Walker of the Research and Policy Division at (919) 733-0337 or via email (lwalker@mail.dol.state.nc.us).

Chart I
North Carolina Construction
Fatalities by Year 1994–1999



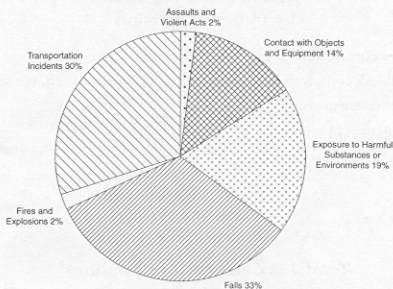
Total 228 Construction Fatalities

Chart II
Construction Industry Compared
to Other N.C. Industries 1994–1999



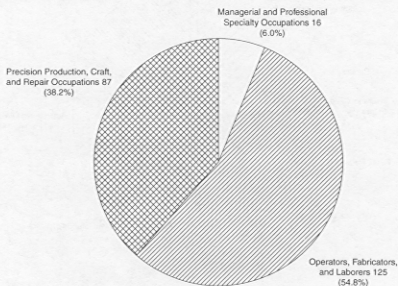
Total 228 Construction Fatalities

Chart III
Construction Industry Fatalities
by Event 1994–1999



Total 228 Construction Fatalities

Chart IV
Construction Industry Fatalities
by Occupation 1994–1999



Total 228 Construction Fatalities

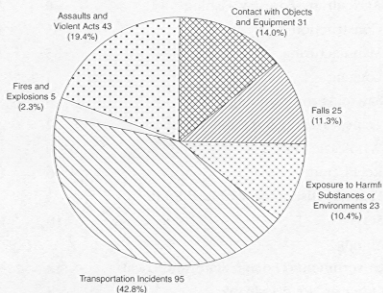
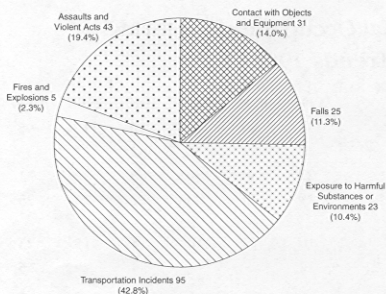
Table I
Number of Construction Industry Fatalities 1994–1999
by Industry Division

Residential building contractors	20	Electrical work	25
Nonresidential building contractors	20	Masonry, stone setting, tile setting, and plastering	8
Highway and street construction	25	Carpentry and floor work	11
Heavy construction, except highway and street	25	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	15
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	12	Concrete work	-
Painting and paper hanging	8	Water well-drilling	-
		Special trade contractors	55

Total 228 Construction Fatalities

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Comparison of 1998 and 1999 Fatal Injuries Tabulated by Event or Exposure

1998**228 Total Fatalities (100%)****1999****222 Total Fatalities (100%)**

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1994–1999 by Industry

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	20	24	26	41	36	34
Construction	33	35	30	39	44	47
Manufacturing	35	29	30	32	35	28
Logging	4	7	8	10	5	8
Sawmills and planing mills	3	-	5	3	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	22	29	30	21	31	33
Wholesale Trade	8	5	3	8	14	9
Retail Trade	36	14	22	23	21	17
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3	-	-	-	-	4
Services	18	15	10	9	23	24
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government (Federal, State, and Local)	42	31	34	36	24	26
Other or Nonclassifiable	8	3	3	-	-	-

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Event Trends 1994–1999

Event/Exposure	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Transportation Incidents	114	86	96	90	112	95
Assaults and Violent Acts	42	32	32	32	37	43
Contact with Objects and Equipment	22	30	30	48	38	31
Falls	19	20	22	22	24	25
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	16	16	10	14	15	23
Fires and Explosions	12	-	-	4	-	5
Unknown or Nonclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

See note on page 27.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Demographic Trends 1994–1999

Demographic Characteristic	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gender						
Female	17	15	6	11	19	13
Male	209	172	184	199	209	209
Race						
American Indian	3	3	-	-	-	-
Asian	5	-	-	-	-	-
Black	33	33	38	29	41	42
White	174	137	133	159	171	176
Other	10	13	16	19	14	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic Origin						
Hispanic (Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.)	5	9	12	18	14	12
Age						
15-19	9	4	7	-	8	7
20-24	29	16	19	24	15	16
25-34	50	43	52	55	48	48
35-44	56	57	44	48	59	53
45-54	33	30	19	25	34	42
55-64	31	19	34	29	33	33
65 and older	18	18	15	27	31	23

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation 1994–1999

Occupation	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Managerial and Professional	20	6	16	10	12	16
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	39	18	20	26	24	20
Service Occupations	17	16	9	12	16	18
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	26	33	31	48	38	38
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	26	28	25	25	35	36
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	68	72	67	69	96	85
Military Occupations	25	12	20	20	7	9
Unknown or Nonclassifiable	5	-	-	-	-	-

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1994–1999 Source of Injury

Source of Injury	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Chemicals and Chemical Products	4	3	-	3	-	-
Containers	-	-	-	5	-	4
Machinery	9	16	15	17	18	17
Parts and Materials	15	10	10	14	16	16
Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	9	16	11	18	15	16
Structures and Surfaces	18	21	23	25	25	26
Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	4	6	4	5	-	3
Vehicles	110	83	95	90	116	98
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sources	51	31	30	32	33	40
Unknowns	5	-	-	-	-	-

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1994–1999 Workplace Violence

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Assaults and Violent Acts	42	32	32	32	37	43
Homicides	34	26	28	24	31	31
Hitting, Kicking, Beating	-	3	-	3	4	-
Shooting	31	21	25	20	24	25
Stabbing	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s), n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-inflicted Injury, Suicide	8	6	4	7	3	9
Assaults and Violent Acts, Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and Violent Acts, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults by Animals	-	-	-	-	3	3

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1994–1999 Workplace Violence

	Total	Female	Male
Assaults and Violent Acts	43	7	36
Homicides	31	5	26
Hitting, Kicking, Beating	-	-	-
Shooting	25	3	22
Stabbing	3	-	-
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s), n.e.c.	-	-	-
Self-inflicted Injury, Suicide	9	-	8
Assaults and Violent Acts, Unspecified	-	-	-
Assaults and Violent Acts, n.e.c.	-	-	-
Assaults by Animals	3	-	-

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

See note on page 27.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1994–1999 Top Counties* for Fatal Injuries

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cumberland (28)	Mecklenburg (14)	Onslow (18)	Cumberland (13)	Mecklenburg (17)	Mecklenburg (22)
Mecklenburg (17)	Wake (14)	Mecklenburg (14)	Mecklenburg (11)	Wake (16)	Guilford (15)
Wake (17)	Cumberland (12)	Cumberland (10)	Wake (10)	Robeson (9)	Cumberland (10)
Guilford (10)	Forsyth (10)	Guilford (8)	Davidson (9)	Durham (8)	Wake (9)
Robeson (7)	Onslow (8)	Wake (8)	Hoke (8)	Guilford (8)	Rowan (8)
Durham (7)	Alamance (6)	Iredell (6)	Robeson (7)	Forsyth (7)	Iredell (7)
Catawba (6)	Buncombe (6)	Johnston (6)	Guilford (6)	Carteret (6)	Onslow (7)
Wayne (5)	Davidson (5)	Catawba (5)	Iredell (6)	Wayne (6)	Forsyth (6)
Buncombe (5)	Davie (4)	Durham (5)	Dare (5)	Catawba (5)	Cabarrus (5)
Forsyth (5)	Durham (4)	Granville (5)	Durham (5)	Cumberland (5)	Davidson (5)
Henderson (5)	New Hanover (4)	Robeson (5)	Pitt (5)	Iredell (5)	Gaston (5)
Johnston (5)	Bladen (3)	Sampson (5)	Bladen (4)	Onslow (5)	Wilson (5)
Harnett (4)	Caldwell (3)	Carteret (4)	Carteret (4)	Buncombe (4)	Brunswick (4)
Randolph (4)	Catawba (3)	Cleveland (4)	Catawba (4)	Craven (4)	Buncombe (4)
Burke (3)	Iredell (3)	Gaston (4)	Gaston (4)	Davidson (4)	Columbus (4)
Cabarrus (3)	Johnston (3)	Burke (3)	Halifax (4)	Gaston (4)	Craven (4)
Columbus (3)	Lincoln (3)	Craven (3)	Moore (4)	Harnett (4)	Franklin (4)
Haywood (3)	Randolph (3)	Duplin (3)	Nash (4)	Northampton (4)	Johnston (4)
Hoke (3)	Robeson (3)	Nash (3)	Stokes (4)	Randolph (4)	Lenoir (4)
McDowell (3)	Sampson (3)	Richmond (3)	Surry (4)	Rowan (4)	Nash (4)
Moore (3)		Surry (3)	Buncombe (3)	Sampson (4)	Robeson (4)
Nash (3)			Columbus (3)	Alamance (3)	Union (4)
New Hanover (3)			Craven (3)	Bladen (3)	Alamance (3)
Onslow (3)			Duplin (3)	Brunswick (3)	Anson (3)
Sampson (3)			Henderson (3)	Davie (3)	Dare (3)
Vance (3)			Macon (3)	Duplin (3)	Halifax (3)
			Onslow (3)	Hertford (3)	Harnett (3)
			Rowan (3)	Lee (3)	Rockingham (3)
			Rutherford (3)	Macon (3)	Rutherford (3)
			Warren (3)	Nash (3)	Surry (3)
			Wilkes (3)	Pasquotank (3)	Wayne (3)
				Union (3)	Wilkes (3)
				Wilkes (3)	
All Other Counties (65)	All Other Counties (73)	All Other Counties (65)	All Other Counties (56)	All Other Counties (59)	All Other Counties (48)

See note on page 27.

*() = Number of fatalities in a given county.

*Counties publishable contain 3 or more fatalities.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

1994–1999 Nature of Injury

Nature of Injury	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Traumatic injuries, unspecified	19	28	32	23	17	-
Fractures	8	-	-	-	-	-
Traumatic injuries to spinal cord	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	8	-	5	7	4	6
Amputations, except fingertip	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open wounds, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuts, lacerations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunshot wounds	35	26	29	26	27	32
Punctures	3	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple open wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open wounds, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical burns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat burns, scalds	21	-	-	13	6	3
Multiple burns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intracranial injuries, unspecified	16	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral hemorrhages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple intracranial injuries	30	34	37	54	47	44
Intracranial injuries, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat stroke	-	-	-	-	-	3
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple traumatic injuries, unspecified	4	-	-	4	30	34
Burns and other injuries	3	3	-	-	-	4
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	3	21	24	25	14	15
Other combination of traumatic injuries, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other traumatic injuries, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxiations, suffocations	7	6	3	9	12	12
Drownings	7	5	7	3	9	6
Electrocutions, electric shocks	9	11	11	8	11	16
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk	43	38	32	30	38	33
Animal or insect bites, venomous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other poisonings and toxic effects, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other poisonings and toxic effects, n.e.c.	4	-	-	4	3	3
Other traumatic injuries, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

See note on page 27.

Employment in North Carolina 1994–1999

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Agriculture	39,233	42,332	45,747	49,036	42,908	55,858
Mining	3,536	3,644	3,774	4,005	3,975	3,862
Construction	166,370	174,889	189,047	205,452	201,826	231,833
Manufacturing	860,510	862,290	845,071	836,038	832,481	797,359
Transportation	159,758	162,419	165,129	168,508	166,799	175,405
Wholesale Trade	174,216	181,371	179,004	187,285	187,359	199,443
Retail Trade	591,246	620,223	633,766	653,850	643,645	684,299
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	142,493	144,901	153,688	164,141	166,083	181,091
Services	675,283	713,399	763,144	809,435	817,711	913,139
Government	521,909	533,550	543,824	559,667	576,007	598,932
Local	322,024	328,894	335,400	349,285	363,997	379,577
State	139,955	143,587	146,505	148,811	150,912	157,726
Federal**	59,930	61,070	61,918	61,572	61,097	61,629
State Totals	3,334,552	3,439,018	3,522,192	3,637,417	3,638,793	3,844,221

Source: N.C. Employment Security Commission

* 1999 Employment figures are preliminary per N.C. Employment Security Commission (8/00).

** Federal employment and fatality rates exclude military personnel.

CFOI Notes

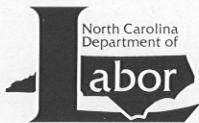
North Carolina fatality data were classified by these sources:

1. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
2. N.C. Division of Motor Vehicles
3. N.C. Industrial Commission
4. DEHNR Vital Records
5. Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual
6. Occupational Coding Manual (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics)
7. 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual
8. 1999 North Carolina Manufacturers Directory
9. 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Major categories that do not meet publication criteria are not shown.

The information contained in this publication was prepared by the North Carolina Department of Labor, Research and Policy Division, Mary Donnan, Director. Data collection and editing performed by Bennett Allen. Copies of this report may be obtained by calling (919) 733-0337 or 1-800-LABOR-NC.

Research and Policy Division
North Carolina Department of Labor
4 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1092



Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Survey—1999

1. Please rate the usefulness of the information in this publication

(0=Not Useful at All; 5=Very Useful)

Part I	Overview	0	1	2	3	4	5
Part II	Injuries Presented by Specific Characteristics (Charts on Pages 1-13)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Part III	Census Classification by Source Document	0	1	2	3	4	5
Part IV	Comparison with Prior Years	0	1	2	3	4	5

2. Which chart or graph did you find most interesting? _____
Why? _____

3. Which chart or graph did you find least interesting? _____
Why? _____

4. What changes would you like to see made to this publication to make it more useful for you? _____

5. For what purposes do you use the information in this publication? (check all that apply)

☐ Research ☐ Safety Planning ☐ Reference ☐ Education
☐ Marketing ☐ Public Speaking ☐ Others: _____

6. Is there any other occupational fatality data that is not included in this publication that you would like to see included? If so, please describe: _____

7. Other comments: _____

8. Please fold this response so the address on the other side shows on the outside, place a stamp on it, and mail it; or fax it to the Research and Policy Division at (919) 733-2186.

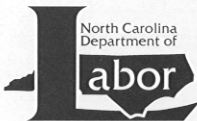
Your response is greatly appreciated. *Thank you!*

Research and Policy Division
NC Department of Labor
4 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1092

Place
Stamp
Here

CFOI
RESEARCH AND POLICY DIVISION
NC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
4 W EDENTON ST
RALEIGH NC 27601-1092

Fold Here



Customer Response Survey
**Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
in North Carolina, 1999**

Fold and Tape Here

Please use tape to seal; do not use staples.

Thank you!

As one of our valued customers, your thoughts and comments are important to us. With your response, we will improve what we do and provide you with better service. Again, thank you for taking the time to complete and send this survey to us.

—The Research and Policy Division